Vol. XL1. No. 12,801.

PREPARING FOR THE SESSION. THE CANVASS FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP GROWING MORE ACTIVE—MR. HISCOCK'S CHANCES APPAR-ENTLY GOOD-SECRETARY HUNT ON THE NEEDS

OF THE NAVY-THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE. The contest for the Speakership of the House still increases in activity. It is thought probable that Mr. Hiscock will receive many votes from the Pennsylvania delegation and from New-England, and the confidence of his friends is increasing. An attempt by Southern Republican members to consolidate the Southern vote in the House has not yet proved successful. The reports of the Secretary of the Navy and the General Superintendent of the Life Saving-Service have been made public.

THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE HOUSE. THE CONTEST INCREASING IN INTEREST—ESTIMATED STRENGTH OF THE CANDIDATES.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The past twenty-four hours have been anxious and busy ones for the caudidates for the Speakership and their partisans. Members who arrived to-day have been subjected to searching inquiries for the purpose of ascertaining their preferences and obtaining assurances of their support, while no efforts have been spared to confirm doubtful members who had intimated preferences for one or another of the candidates.

General Keifer and Mr. Kasson have a considerable number of workers from their respective States to assist in the canvass. Mr. Bickham, of Dayton, arrived last night and, aided by a number of other Ohio politicians, is vigorously pushing General Keifer's claims. Ex-Representative Sapp, Ex-Commissioner Williamson and sev-Ex-Representative eral other Iowans are quite as busy for Mr. Kasson. Ex-Secretary Ramsey and Mr. Wheelock, of St. Paul, are helping Mr. Dunnell, and Senator Frye is doing all in his power for Mr. Reed, his former colleague in the House of Representatives. General Keifer and several of the other candidates have many warm partisans among the clerks in the departments, and these contribute voices if not votes in behalf of their respective favorites.

This forenoon the Southern Republican members who are here held a meeting to consider whether or not they should unite their votes upon a single candidate. Owing to the fact that Messrs. Urner of Maryland, Darrall of Louisiana, and White of Kentucky, had not arrived, the conference, without reaching a decision, adjourned until to-morrow There are indications that this attempt to create a "Solid South" in the Republican party will fail, and that the Southern members will exercise their individual right and preferences in regard to the

General Keifer's friends now claim eight of the ten Southern votes, instead of all; but there are indications that this estimate is too large. Several Pennsylvania Congressmen arrived to-day, and a majority of them is new here. There has been great anxiety to ascertain the preferences of the Pennsylvania Representatives, it being generally conceded by Mr Hiscock's opponents that if he should receive the votes of all, or nearly all of them, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to defeat his nomination. The fact that, with perhaps two or three exceptions, all the Pennsylvania members who have arrived are in favor of Mr. Hiscock, has greatly increased the confidence of his friends, and to the same extent has depressed the hopes of his rivals. It is expected that the remainof the Pennsylvania representatives will arrive early to-morrow, and that a conference of the delegation will be held to-morrow evening with a view of uniting if possible upon a candidate. Should that be done, it would insure to Mr. Hiscock the eighteen votes of Pennsylvania on the first bailot. It appears that Mr. Kasson has not been able to convince the Pennsylvania men of the soundness of his views respecting the tartiff, or else that for other reasons they prefer the New-York candidate,

The Himois delegation remains divided, some members favoring Mr. Hiscock, others supporting Mr. Kasson, and still others preferring a different candidate. Several New-England members arrived to-day, and Mr. Hiscock's friends say that, so far as can be ascertained, he will receive as many votes from the New-England States as have been claimed for him. On the other hand, Mr. Reed's friends assert with apparent confidence that their favorite will receive eighteen of the twenty-four Republican votes from New-England, a number considerably larger than Mr. Hiscock's friends are willing to concede. From the best information that can be obtained, it now appears altogether probable that Mr. Hiscock will receive a majority of the New-England votes on the first ballot and that his strength from that section will increase on subsequent ballots. There are indications that the supporters of General Kerfer and Mr. Kasson have to some extent lost confidence during the last twenty-four hours. Evidence of this can be discovered in the auxious suggestions made to-day that an "arrangement" should be effected before the cancus to "unite the Western vote upon somebody." It is understood that some conferences have been held with this object in view by friends of the two leading Western candidates. There appears to be no prospect that such a plan will succeed if attempted. While Mr. Kasson's friends still insist that he is the "second choice of four-fifths of the supporters of other candidates. "that assertion is not one to be depended upon in making an estimate of strength for the supreme test which must, as nearly every one believes, come between Mr. Hiscock and some other candidates. Neither one of the Western candidates can probably transfer any considerable portion of his strength to another man. General Keifer's friends claim for him to-night forty-six votes on the first ballot; his opponents concede fifteen to twenty. Mr. Hiscock's opponents concede fifteen to twenty. Mr. Hiscock's opponents concede fifter to transfer and aggre The Illinois delegation remains divided, some abers favoring Mr. Hiscock, others supporting

that he may win if the leading candidates shall fail to obtain the prize.

Late to-night Mr. Hiscock's friends were very confident, and from the assurances which they had received they were strongly inclined to the opinion that the success of their favorite is virtually assured. Certainly every indication is in his favor, and unless unexpected reverses shall happen, the expectations and hopes of his friends will not be disappointed. Some of General Keifers friends were in c. usultation with him long after midnight, but of course their deliberations are kept a profound secret. There is a rumor that they propose to issue, too late for a reply, attacks upon the records of Mr. Kasson and Mr. Hiscock. The Ohio Representatives who are in Washington have held a meeting and resolved unitedly to support General Keifer as long as there appears to be any hope of his nomination.

STAR ROUTE MEN HOPEFUL.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 .- The Star Route ring men think they have assurances from some quarter that ex-Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, is to be the next Postmaster-General, and they are for some reason drawing much comfort from that fact. It is understood that ex-Governor Rhoutt, of Colorado, who believed himself to be General Grant's favorite candidate for a Cabinet position, has been told that he is to be made Minister to Russia. Doubting ones think that neither of these propositions yet has the nesent of President Arthur, and that the story told Governor Rhoutt is designed merely to keep him from exciting himself to obtain a Cabinet appointment, and thus leave a clear field for Chatice.

IN MEMORY OF GARFIELD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 .- A marble tablet was placed In the ladies' waiting room of the Baltimore and Potomac depot vesterday to mark the spot where President Garfield was shot. The tablet is of American statuary marble, and consists of a sill resting upon two corbels, outside of which are two pilasters representing the axe and fasces. Two draped flags form a canopy over the inscription in

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. whole is surmounted by an eagle with outstretched wings holding in his talens a bundle of arrows and laurel leaves.

THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE. REPORT OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT -WORK OF THE PAST YEAR AND OF TEN YEARS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE] Washington, Dec. 1 .- The following is an abstract of the annual report of the General Superin-tendent of the Life-Saving Service: At the close of the fiscal year the service included 183 stations, 143 being on the Atlantic, thirty-four on the Lakes, and six on the Pacific. The inclement portion of the year was severe and tempestuous. Nevertheless the number of disasters to shipping, within the sphere of station operations, was less by fifty than that of the year preceding, though greater by thirty-one than that of any other year in the history of the service. The number of wreeks involving the total destruction of vessels was much larger than in any former year, except the year previous, which, however, only exceeded it by one. The loss of life was smaller than in any year since the service was extended to include the great takes, last year only excepted, when the number was only nine. The average loss of life has heretofore been 37, 11 in excess of the loss of the present year. The number of casualties on the Atlantic coast within the scope of the service was 151, being 11 less than in the previous year: while on the Lakes the number was 94 against 136 of the previous year. The number on the Pacific of the previous year. The number on the Facinic coast was only 5. On board of the vessels involved there were 1.880 persons, of whom 1.854 were saved and 26 were lost. Succor was afforded at the stations to 407 ship-wrecked people, there being 1.060 day's relief fundation in the aggregate. The number of persons brought ashore by life saving appliances was 408.

persons brought ashore by life saving appliances was 408.

The life-saving crew assisted off when stranded, removed from dangerous positions, and piloted to places of safety, 178 vessels. In some of these cases the own worked in conjunction with other wrecking agencies, but generally assisted by the sailors on board alone. Both vessels and crews, in many instances, were in imminent danger of destruction. The estimated value of the vessels involved in these disasters was \$2,744,247, and that of their carpoes \$1,310,300, making the total value of property imperilled \$4,054,752. Of this amount, \$2,528,650 was saved and \$1,296,072 was lost. The number of disasters involving the total destruction of vessels was 66. Of the 26 persons lost, 20 were drowned immediately by the formstring or capsking of vessels, before any help could reach them; 2 perished from exposure on a distressed vessel drifting to land, and 2 others by the breaking up of the same vessel, which was so rotten that the floating wreckage and cargo coming from the builded the life-saving men in their effortato tranch her; one was drowned, in imprudently attempting to sachomer, died, lashed to the cross trees, either wilfully or necessarily abundoned at night by the vessel's crew, who were saved by the station near.

Several of the rescues accomplished were of a daring and difficult character. In one instance the service rendered cost the lives of three members of a gallant crew, including the Keeper, the remaining men heling crippled, one of them for life. The crew was that of Station No. 7. Peaked Hill Bars. Cape Cod, and the report pays them a feeling tribute, as it does also to Captain Joseph Sawer, the superintendant of the Tenth District, who also perished in the discharge of duty. There have been diring the vessel's endeant of their peri and enabled them to wear or tack in time to avoid stranding. This is a species of assistance of great importance, but the value of which cannot, of course, be illustrated by any figures, either in relation to lif The life-saving erew assisted off when stranded, re-

	introduction of the biesent system in	
Ŋ	Total number of disasters	1.70
	Total sulpost vessels involved	\$10,00 min
(3)		
	Total number of persons on vessels	2.77
	Total number of personantived	5.55(1)
	Total number of lives lost	
	Total number of shipwrecked persons succored	196 247
	at stations	2,66 7,07
4	Total number of days relief afforded	

Total number of shipwheeces product.

It stations.

Total number of days relief afforded.

Of the 397 lives given above as lost, 183 were those of persons who perished in the disasters of the Huron and Metropolis in 1877.78, which has been shown in previous reports are not chargeable to the service. Since the last report, three stations have been built and put in operation on Lake Huron. One of them at sand Beach Harbor, another at Port Austin, and the third at Middle Island, Mich. A deating station has also been established at the falls of the Ohto, Louisville, Ky. One at Cape Fear, N. C., is in progress of crection and one at Rolinas Bay, Cal., is completed and receiving its equipments. Several improvements have been introduced during the year, one of the most important of which is the placing of guide posts a mile apart on the Ffordia coast indicating the distances to the houses of refuse and lights houses, these being the only places of abelier for person-who may be cast aslore in this unbubbled region.

The General Superintendent states that the small increase of the appropriations for the year enabled him to capitally herses for hauling the boats and apparatus in cases of wreeks at several of the stations where this assistance was especially needful, and also to engage an additional surfinan from December 1 to the close of the svere senson. Several additional stations are again recommended. The General Superintendent makes a vigorous appear for the increase of the compensation of the ke personed to the horizone of the severe senson.

ABSTRACT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY

HUNT. Washington, Dec. 1.—The annual report of

the Secretary of the Navy was given to the press to-lay. Secretary Hunt at the outset devotes considerable space o the question of reorganizing and strengthening the The condition of the Navy imperatively demands the

prompt and earnest attention of Congress. The mercantile interests of our country have extended themselves over all quarters of the globe. Our citizens engaged in commerce with foreign nations look to the Navy for the supervisory protection of their persons and property Calls are made upon the Department to send vessels into different parts of the world in order to prevent threatened aggression rights of American and to shield them in time of civil commotion in foreign

and to shield them in time of civil commodion in foreign lands from insult or personal indignity. It is to be deplored that in many such instances it has proved impossible to respond to these calls from the want of a sufficient number of vessels. These things ought not to be. While the Navy should not be large, it should at all times afford a nucleus for its enlargement upon emergency. It becomes the duty of Congress to see to it that the Navy of the United Statos should not be left to perish through inanimation, but should be restored to a condition of usefulness to which it may, upon occasion, he so expanded as to become the ready means of protection at home, or of active aggressive warfare in the ports and waters of an enemy."

The Secretary devotes considerable space to the consideration of the reports of the bureau officers of the Navy already published in This Tristrix) and generally approves the recommendations submitted by his subordinates. Referring to the report of the Naval Advisory Board, Secretary Hunt recommends the views of the majority of the Board as entitled to the approbation of Congress. There is, he says, so slight a difference by a few members of the Board as to justify the report being considered the unanimous judgment of the Board.

Referring to the work of mayal surveying, the Secretary recommends that Congress apppropriate the means necessary to carry out systematic surveys of parts of the West Indies, the Spanish Main, and the coasts of Mexico

and Central America, as well as the examination of reported shoals and rocks in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Owing to the want of suitable vessels and pecuniary means, much desired work of this kind has been left undone.

The report states that the appropriations available for the current expenses of the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1881, were \$16,020,301, the expenditures were \$14,450,789. The estimated amount needed to defray the expenses of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, is \$20,013,716.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 .- The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in his fourth monthly statement for the current fiscal year of the imports and exports of the United States, says: The excess of exports of merchandise was as follows: Month ended October 31, 1881, \$9,271,536; month ended October 31, 1880, \$31,663,571; ten months ended October 31, 1881, \$31,663,571; ten months ended October 31, 1881, \$130,473,603; ten months ended October 31, 1880, \$105,462,491; twelve months ended October 31, 1881, \$217, 887, 358; twelve months ended October 31, 1881, \$217, 887, 358; twelve months ended October 31, 1880, \$155,576,327. The excess of imports of gold and silver coin and battlion was as follows: Month ended October 31, 1881, \$7,163,613; month ended October 31, 1880, \$44,4792,119; ten months ended October 31, 1881, \$44,792,119; ten months ended October 31, 1881, \$44,690,893; twelve months ended October 31, 1881, \$69,931, 138; twelve months ended October 31, 1881, \$67,256,689.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1881. The Internal Revenue Collector at Milwaukee, reports to Commissioner Raum a large falling off in the receipts for taxes on eigars, tobacco and spirits in the First Collection District.

Ex-Senator Platt will not live in Washington this winter. On his recent visit here he authorized his agents to rent the handsome residence on Vermont-av., purchased by himfrem Senator Windom for \$30,000.

Francis Sperry, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was to-day appointed private secretary of Secretary Folger, vice E. J. Babcock, transferred to a fourth class clerkship in the gold letters: "James Abram Garfield, President of the United States, shot July 2, 1881"; and the Treasury for seven years past.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS ABROAD.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY. PRINCE BISMARCK REPUSED AN APPROPRIATION FOR AN ECONOMICAL COUNCIL-A HOME BULER

ELECTED LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN. Gambetta made a long speech on Tunisian question in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday. The German Reichstag yesterday refused Prince Bismarck's request for money to defray the expenses of the Economical Council. Charles Dawson, a Home Ruler, has been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin.

GAMBETTA ON TUNIS.

HE OPPOSES ANNEXATION—REPUBLICAN GAINS. Paris, Dec. 1.—In the Chamber of Deputies today the report of the Committee upon the Supplementary Votes for the Tunisian Expedition was debated. M. Gambetta, replying to various speeches,

spoke in effect as follows:

The treaty with Tanis still exists, and that no protest can invalidate it. The Government, he said, cannot yet say in what manner it will follow up the establishment of a French protectorate; but the military operations undertaken will be vigorously prosecuted. He said a bid would be ultimately introduced giving effect to the treaty. The Government will cadeavor to minimize the burdens laid upon the country in consequence of the treaty, which must not be allowed to result either in the amnexation or abandonment of Tunis. The treaty permits of the suppression of abuses in the Rey's Administration. Such suppression is to the interest of all nations. This tast is imposed upon France by virtue of the policy she has adopted, which is not that of annexation, but of protection. M. Gambetta said he was not hostile to the creation of mixed tribunals, but he rejected annexation as dangerous. He added: "The abandonment of Tunis would compromise our prestige. The question is, whether we desire, without rushing into adventures, to have a forein policy. We cannot abandon Tunis. The Regency will prove a viriliant and necessary dordresper for our African colony. There is no intention of pushing military occupation to the frontier of Tripoli, because it is not desirable to have the Porte for an immediate helgabor." spoke in effect as follows:

M. Perin (Republican) reproached M. Gambetta declared that M. Gambetta's speech implied annexa tion in a disguised form. It was, he said, imprudent for France to scatter forces over the face of the earth, like England. M. Gambetta replied that France was not un the same position as England. "We desire," he said, "to pursue a French policy and to bequeath intact to our successor the patrimony we received. Our policy is a defensive one and of a National character, directed toward the development of the interests of the country."

The whole credit was then voted by 400 in the affirmative, against 52 in the negative. The Ex-

treme Left abstained from voting.

The Government has authorized M. Roustan, French Minister-Resident at Tunis, to return to France to carry on personally the presecution instituted on his behalf by M. Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire against the manager and Editor of the Intransipeant for slandering him.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTIONS The returns of nominations of Senatorial electors

are complete, except for five departments, and foreshadow a Republican gain of nineteen seats at the elections in January.

Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal Secretary of State, will avail himself of the presence in Rome of Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, and other Prench prelates on the occasion of the fortheoning ceremony of canonization, to confer with them in relation to religious affairs in France. It is generally believed that the Vatican will, as long as possible, pursue a solicy of temporization toward the French Government.

A RUSSIAN PRINCE CONVICTED.

St. Perensacho, Dec. 1.-The court martial in the case of Prince Scherwaschidze has found him guilty of wounding a merchant last summer, and has sentenced him to exile in Archangel, with deprivation of his rights as a nobleman. General Wannowski, Minister of War, will submit the sentence to the Czar, and will recommend its commutation to three years' confinement in a fortress without deprivation of rights.

MINOR MARINE CASUALTIES.

London, Dec. 1.—The steamer passed yesterday by the British steamer. Hausa as she was returning terself disabled to Queenstown, was the State of

sterdam November 10 for New-York, has returned to port, with eargo shifted and supposed to be damaged. She ost her mate and two seamen; also boats, bulwark compasses and sails, and had her after hatch stove in is The British ship Naval Reserve, from Liverpool N

Liverpool, from New-Orleans, lost bouts and sustained other demage on passage.

Nearly all of the Yarmouth smacks which were caught in the recent storm while out at sea, have returned to sort. Loss of life occurred in seven cases.

HASHUKO, Dee, L.—The Hamburg-Am rican Line, teamer Weland, Captain Hebich, which salied hence resterday for New-York, will call at Plymoutt, probably on Sunday to take the casin passengers of the same increasteamer Lessing, which put back to the port with a broken rudder on the 29th uit, and the steamer Rhemanh, Captain Burends, which salis have on Sunday the 4th inst, for New-York, will call at Plymouth and take the Lessing's steernge passengers and cargo.

THE STRIFE IN HELAND.

THE STRIFE IN IRELAND.

London, Dec. 1 .- At the regular weekly necting of the Ladies' Land League in Dut-in it was spropposed that since the last meeting £66 have been received for the general fund and £119 for the prisoners naintenauce fund. Mr. Sexton, Member of Parliament for Sligo County.

and of the Executive of the Land League, who was re-cased from prison on the 1st ult., will leave London tonight for Paris, where he will remain until Parliament opens. He is much improved in health.

A farmer living near Aughavas, County Leitrim, was assaulted by a party of armed men hast evening and received twelve wounds. It is believed that his injuries will prove fatal. He had paid his rent.

A dispatch from Boyle, County Roscommon, says two hundred cattle on a grazing farm at Carrongin have been multilated.

CHILI AND PERU. LONDON, Dec. 1 .- The Standard says: "The official document which Senor Vicuna, secretary of the Chilian Legation at Paris, has forwarded to us, and which are too long to publish in full, bear out our original statement of the facts. It is consolatory to fine enor Vicuna satisfied in regard to the impossibility of an encroaching policy on the United States. It would be still more reassuring to learn that his Government shared his belief. As it is, they have shown their ap-preciation of American interference in their affairs by, to quote Senor Vicuna's phrase, suppressing Calderon's Government, to which the United States had extended special patronage."

LEVITY AT AN INQUEST.

BARRIE, Ont., Dec. 1 .- The coroner's inquest on the body of Thomas Sleight, the Innisfell farmer who was so mysteriously murdered a few days ago, was con cluded last night, and resulted in the jury finding the prisoner, William Ney, guilty of murdering the old man. The proceedings took place in Temperance Hall in the village of Cookstown, the owner of which improved the opportunity by charging an admission fee of 5 cents, some of the jurymen were called to give evidence, and some of them also applauded the sallies of one or two of the witnesses.

PRINCE BISMARCK DEFEATED.

Beelin, Dec. 1 .- In the Reichstag to-day the item for the expenses of an Economical Conneil was rejected by a vote of 169 to 83, despite an energetic speech by Prince Bismarck, who pointed out that the Council was absolutely necessary. The Government, he said, was not actuated by political motives in the matter : and if the item were rejected he would ultimately be compelled to request the Governments of the various States to send their deputies to a Prussian Economical

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

HAVANA, Dec. 1 .- The Gazette publishes a law similar to the one in force in Spain since June, 1880 allowing the holding of public meetings. It is stipulate i that a gathering of less than twenty persons canno

claim to constitute a public meeting.

The Autonomists abstained from voting at the election for a Provincial Deputy in the Fifth District of Havana to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the last neumbent. They based their abstention upon some technical

THE DALMATIAN DISTURBANCES. VIENNA, Dec. 1 .- Accounts of events in Dalnatia are very conflicting. It is officially stated that

everything has been quiet there for a week, and other advices state that a force of 150 soldiers, who participated in the engagement of Monday, lost twenty of their number. The Peather Lloyd's correspondent at Krivosele says the insurgents perpetrate fearful outrages on the wounded Austrian soldiers.

A MUSEUM ROBBED. Halifax, N. S., Dec. 1.-There was a sensation here this morning when it became known that the Provincial Museum had, during last night, been robbed of two valuable gold specimens. The gold was only recently purchased by Government, and was kept in an iron box, strongly locked.

SECURING BRITISH COPYRIGHT. MONTREAL, Dec. 1 .- Mark Twain's new book, "The Prince and Pauper," was published yesterday in London, in advance of its American issue. This priority of publication and the residence of the author in Canada, under the Imperial law, protects the copyright in all British dominions.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 1, 1881. The Spanish Senate to-day passed the bill for the con-cersion of the redeemable debt.

The Duily News says that Verdi has completed his new opera, which he has named "Othello." The representative of the carsman Hanlan writes to Boyd that Hanlan will row a race on the Tyne with him or £200 a side.

Perry's petroleum stores at Templeback, Bristol, were burned last night. Hundreds of barrels exploded throughout the night. A shock of carthquake occurred at Agram on Wednes-ay. It was the severest that has been experienced here since the great catastrophe of November, 1880.

The Servian Government will undertake to introduc in the Skuptschink, in March, a Jewish emancipation bill in conformity with the Treaty of Berlin. The Servian Jews will be by the new bill placed on an equality with Jews who are Austrian subjects. Previous to Nicolai Sankowski's attempt upon the life

of General Teherevine at the Ministry of the Interior in r. Petersburg, the Prefect of Police received an incoherent, threatening lefter pointing to an intention to assassinate both General Teherevine and General Igna-tion. The writer, a heelical student, was arrested. In the Court of Queens Bench, Justices Field and Cave

new trial of the Scott-Sampson libel case, on the ground that as the plaintiff sought damages for defamation of character, the defendant's connect should have been at lowed to question him on matters affecting character. It is announced that Postmuster-General Fawcett ha gency. A correspondent writes to The Timez, pointing out that three cables in the North Sea, two in the Euglish Channel and a direct cable to Spain are now dis-died.

A PHYSICIAN MURDERED.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1 .- A dispatch to The Times-Star from Ironton, Ohio, says: "Dr. Joseph A. Beggs, the book-keeper and chemist at the Alice furnace, murderers. Wagner confessed that he fired two shots at Dr. Beggs, but says he did it in self-defence. The people believe it was done for the purpose of rebbery. The deeter bors a high character, and the accused have a bad reputation.

STAR ROUTE PROSECUTIONS IN THE WEST.

OMAHA, Dec. 1.-Indictments were reported yesterday in the United States Court against Fred. E. Clary, postmaster at Sydney, Neb., Charles F. Messrs. Gilmor, Salisbury & Co.'s stage line at Sydney,

FESTIFITY AT ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 1.-To-day was Florida Day at the Exposition Grounds. Governor Bloxham, ac-companied by all the State officers, was in attendance, oublie with appropriate ceremonies. Postmaster-Gen-

PORK-PACKING RETURNS.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1-The Cincinnati Price-Current gives returns from 88 per cent of the points where perk-packing was done last year, inclusive of No-

zee oil works exploded this morning with terrifle force, tearing away the botter-house and the end of the main olding. Seven colored men were wounded, four of em fataily. The boiler, which was an old one, wa-own across the street, where it tore away the support

A MINISTER'S PRIVILEGE ALLOWED

PROVIDENCE, R. L. Dec. 1.-In the Common Pleas Court to-day, at Newport, the case of Charles 8, Murray against M. Bartholomei was ordered by the

ANOTHER OVERDUE STEAMER ARRIVED.

LEWIS, Del., Dec. 1.—The steamer Hecla, of the Red Star Line, Captain Tanner, from Antwerp, for Philadelphia, was sighted at 2:55 p.m. She is greatly

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 1.—Perry I. Ray, a car-coupler, lost his right leg this afternoon at East Syracuse, being struck by an engine.

lost his right leg this alternoon at raise system by an engine.

TWO WOMEN BURNED,

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 1.—During a fire early this merning an old lady mamed Mrs. Me larthy and a Mrs. Read perished in the diamos while in bed.

REAR-ADMIRAL BEAUMONT RELIEVED.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 1.—Hear-Admiral Beanmont was relieved this foreneon, as commandant of this Navy Yard, by Commodore Clark H. Wells.

SUPPOSED WIFE MURDER.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 1.—Mrs. Margaret Yeagan was found dead in her house, with marks of violence on her head. Her husban Leopold has been arrested on suspicion.

TO BE RESENTENCED.

HUDSON, N.Y., Dec. 1.—The application for a new trial for Heary Moett, sentenced in 1879 to be hanged for murdering his wite in Taghkanic, was to-day denied by Judge Osborn.

MALL BAGS RIFLED.

Osborn.

MAIL BAGS RIFLED.

GALVESTON, Dec. L.—A dispatch to The News fro San Antonio, Texas, says that four mail bags were stooffrom a back bound for the Springs. They were subsequent found rifled. POISONED BY MISTAKE.

POISONED BY MISTAKE.

WORCESTER, Mass, Dec. 1.—James Roney, of spencer, ned suddenly this morning after taking what was supposed to be epson saits. It is thought a druggist gave him oradic acid by mistake.

A FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

BRADFORD, Penn., Dec. 1.—During a quarrel in Googe's bowling alley at Richburg, N. Y., this afternoon, Edmund Whipple, age thirty-five, shot and fatal y wounded Theclore L. Goige, age twenty-twe.

A FILE-DRIVING MACHINE WASHED ASHORE.

edore L. Googe, age twenty-twe.
A PILE-DRIVING MACHINE WASHED ASHORE,
ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 1.—The pile-driving
machine owned by Dubota & Son, New York, which was earried out to sea by the storm of Thinksgiving Day, was washed
ashere near Great Ford last evening.

FATALLY INJURED.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Dec. 1,—Thomas Sylvester, employed at the Mercer Rubbor Works, at Hamilton Square, a few miles from this place, yesterday afternoon fell among the a hinery and was fatally injured.

PUNISHMENT POR MANSLAUGHTER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 1.—Morris Carberry, convicted yesterday of manslanghter for killing Samuel H. Adams, colored, was this morning sentenced to dve years imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$4,000 and the costs.

A LOUSIANA (CONVICE DA DECENT.)

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 1, —Samuel Symonds, a sailor of the ship fron Cross, who was convicted and senionced to five years in the Pentientary as an accomplier of Charles Johnson, the Salp-burner, has been partioned by Governor Mc-Enery.

Enery.

A FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

CINCINNAIT, Dec. 1.—James Ellis received what is supposed to be a fatal pistol-shot wound to-night, at the corner of Fourth and Walnut-sis. at the hands of Issae Williams. Both are colored, and both were paying attentions to the same woman. woman.

DEAD FROM A FALL.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Dec. 1.—Reuben Evans, employed in repairing the steeple of the Mariton, Burdington County, Baptist Church, fell from the atecple a few weeks \$20, upon an iron crowbar, and was so injured that he died on Tuesday night.

ROME, Gr., Dec. 1.—Last Tuesday, a man giving his name as Rarity, and saying he was a trusty convict from Camp Phillip in pursuit of an escaped convict, went to the house of Mr. Hines, in Harshon County, and, sitting on his horse, after a few words with Mrs. Bluce, shot her in the shoulder, producing a dangerous wound.

THE ASSASSIN AT BAY.

HARD PRESSED IN HIS CROSS-EXAMINATION. VERY QUICK TO SEE THE DRIFT OF ALL QUESTIONS, AND CUNNING IN METHODS OF EVASION-HE AT TIMES BECOMES ANGRY, INSOLENT AND DEFIANT -CONTINUING TO ASSOCIATE HIMSELF WITH THE

Judge Porter continued to cross-examine Guiteau yesterday, and the assassin displayed remarkable quickness of perception and much | prisoner shrewdness. In spite of cunning, however, he was involved in many contradictions, and was fairly brought to bay more than once. At such times he either became angry and violent or insolent and defiant. The cross-examination took a wide range, and was apparently directed to show that the assassin's claim of Divine inspiration was an afterthought, devised for effect before a jury. The cross-examination was not concluded. A TRIBUNE correspondent describes the court-room, the assassin and the incidents of the sessions of the day.

GUITEAU AN EXTRAORDINARY WITNESS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Dec. 1 .- The cross-examination of Guiteau, which ran through both sessions of the court to-day and was not ended then, left a good nany of the spectators in doubt whether, after all, Charles J. Guiteau is not a better lawyer than John K. Porter. The veteran cross examiner probably never before had a witness quite as quick and supple. An old citizen of Washington, who listened to the testimony, said: "Well, he's as shrewd in business as George Riggs himself." In fact, the effect of his testimony to-day, which showed conclusively that he knew the whole art of borrowing noney, of pressing applications for office-that is, by personal solicitation-and living without paying as board bills, seemed to strengthen the belief of many persons present in his practical ability, in pite of some apparent mental unsoundness,

The scene was a remarkable one, It hardly leserves to be called a cross-examination. Porter was practically on the stand nearly as often as Guiteau, and Guiteau's finger was shaking at Porter about as often as Porter's at him. The assassin was more than ever master of ceremonies. He scolded Judge Porter, abused him, mocked him, stopped him, refused to answer his questions whenever he felt so disposed, called upon the stenographer to read his notes at intervals, and, after four hours of this extraordinary exhibition, himself adjourned the

The spectators have learned deceney from the wspapers, and their laughter now is hardly more than a loud rustle through the crowd. Even that could be repressed with a firm Judge upon the bench. and some sense of personal dignity among the spectators. But the surroundings of the occasion are not favorable to solemnity. This is a trial and a scene where, if republican simplicity did not unfortunately usually mean a loose informality, many people would expect to see something of the dignity ially supposed to invest a State trial. But here there is little enough of it. The court-room is a dingy little room, only fifty by seventy feet, packed with a miscellaneous mass of people, among whom it is difficult to distinguish lawyers, re-

porters or jurymen from the spectators. The room looks much like a dismal country school room, and the hats and coats of urymen and others hanging on pegs along the wall help the likeness. The Judge's desk stands at one end between the doors, through one of which enter the jury, experts, distinguished guests, etc., and through the other the main body of the spectators. Lower than the Judge's desk and in front of it is a shorter desk, occupied by the clerk and a number of reporters. The space in front of this and extending to the part usually reserved for spectators is crammed with reporters.

Between the reporters and the public is a table at which sit Mr. Scoville, John W. Guiteau, Mrs. Scoville, with some relatives, and Guiteau himself when not on the stand. At the right end of the Judge's desk is a small dais, upon which stands sides of a box at right angles to each other, that he could lean over and touch some of them with his hand, sit the jury of experts, quiet, grave and watchful. Back of them, against the are the jury, and at the foot of the two juries the counsel for the prosecution, of whom Judge Porter is 'o-day the most prominent figure, There are no dividing lines. The reporters crowd. the counsel and the experts, the experts crowd the ury, and the spectators crowd everybody. If there ts a boundary anywhere, it consists of the two deputy marshals, posted at each end of the jury, one white and the other black, the latter being a son of Frederick Douglass, jr. Their crimson badges make a touch of color among the men. Great decorum is ardly to be expected in a crowd of morbid sight eers under these circumstances. While waiting for the trial to begin the peple chat and laugh with each other; while the trial is in progress they watch for the good points as they would at a play and laugh softly, and during the noon recess the vomen open their luncheon baskets and have a pleasant little picnic with their friends in the very

shadow of the great murder trial. There is such an air of cheerfulness and such an absence of solemnity in the court-room that it seems to be altogether appropriate when the crier, a round, jovial-looking man, saunters up to the Judge's desk, with his right hand in his trousers pocket and holding his penknife in his left, taps on the Judge's desk to bring order, proceeding with "Oyez! Oyez! Oyez!" A moment after Guiteau appears through the doors surrounded by policemen, skips or rather sneaks into the box, and, as he sits down, holds up his hands to allow a deputy to unlock his handouffs. Then, after he has made a charcteristic appeal to the people of the country for money to aid in his defence, the cross-examination begins. The drift and bearing of Judge Porter's questions can be best seen in the detailed reports. It was noticeable that as a rule the assassin was calm and collected, except when Judge Porter sought to attack his theory of divine inspiration. Then he would grow excited, pound the top of the witness box with his open hand and sometimes shake his finger at Judge Porter with savage earnestness, while his eves glared, and the

gleam of anger lighted up his whole face. Early in the examination Judge Porter pressed him so hard with questions upon this point that be

took a new tone. "It's too sacred a matter," he said, glaving sulenly at the top of the witness-box, "to be made light of. I don't want to discuss that matter with you." This remark he repeated many times during the day. He soon grew hot and angry under the steady gaze of Judge Porter's eye, and the merciless

pointing of his finger. "I'm not afraid of you, Judge Perter," he shouted. 'Pve seen you do all that up in New-York." And he shook his finger back at the lawyer, mocking him, while he gave a succr of intense malice. give you as good as you send every time."

At this, of course, the spectators snickered. Justice Cox looked up in a reproachful way, tapped on the desk wifhout making any noise, and uttered some words of remonstrance which were entirely inaudible. The bailiffs around the room all cried "Silence!" in discreet tones, and the examination went on, something like this scene being repeated whenever Guiteau amused the crowd. The assassin's frequent declarations that he had no malice against anybody in the world were hardly borne out by the bitterness he showed toward Judge Porter himself, before the day was over. Once the crowd found him especially amusing when he answered a question by leaning forward, saying: "Ya-as, ya-as, ya-as," with a snarl at Judge Porter as if he would like to bite him, if he sould

be sure that it would give him the hydrophob This intense feeling did not diminish as the exam ation went on, and the assassin grew more an Porter's very calmess and mildness seemed to harass him. The two men made an interesting contrast. Porter, with his large head. full high forehead, aquiline nose, graceful gray hair, and gray mustache, a piercing eye that seemed to read the prisoner through—a handsome man, with a courtly bearing, to personify intelligence and morality; while the other looked like the sum of all brutality and wickedness.

Guiteau faced the spectators for four hours to-day, and many of those present had an opportunity to study his face carefully for the first time. A com-parison of it with a photograph shows that since his incarceration he has grown much more haggard, and his face has wasted. It is a curious fact that the right half of it seems better developed than the other. The forehead on the right side is higher and squarer, the eye is larger and well-shaped. On the left side the forehead seems to break down, the hair runs lower in places, the eye is considerably smaller, and has even a more deprayed look than the other. His left eye is a striking feature. It is ill-shaped, blood-shot, menacing and ugly. His eyes look dark in the dim light of the court-room, but they are really of a hideous pale blue. His head resembles a standing cube, the top of it being flat, the face and back of the head having a pe uliar slant forward. His bair, short beard and eyebrows are of a dirty brown. His grin is one of the most repulsive things about the man. His lips scarcely move, and when they do they merely make a slit across his white teeth, while the demoniac light comes into his eye, and the whole of the ragged, repulsive face lights up. When this grin enlarges to & smirk, the assassin glances about to see whether the spectators catch his joke and the picture is intensi-

smirk, the assassin glances about to see whether the spectators catch his joke and the picture is intensified. It is a face in which the eye cannot find a redeeming feature anywhere.

Guitean fought his way through the cross-examination with wonderful cunning. He saw the bearing of every one of Judge Porter's questions before it was concluded, and he would often break the rhetorical force of it by bursting in with some explanation designed to help him out. The skill with which he evaded many of the dilemmas Judge Porter offered excited astonishment. Every time, for example, that he refused to answer a question. Judge Porter inquired in the blandess manner whether he did so because it would criminate him, but he could never get him to acknowledge it. He always winced when the cross-examiner thrust the words "murder," "kill," "assassin," etc., at him. His pallor visibly increased. Some of Judge Porter's questions were put with great rhetorical effect. When on the subject of the pistol practice, he asked, "What became of the sapling "referring to the sapling the assassin had made a target of, "Did it go down very much as Garfield did !" asked the Judge, dwelling long on the last three words in a clear musical voice, while a thrill of silent horror ran through the crowd. Guiteau looked blank rather than turned pale, but he plainly felt it.

Columns might be filled with details of the way in which Guiteau slipped out of embarrassing questions. At all times he was as quick as any law-

pale, but he plainly felt it.

Columns might be filled with details of the way in which Guiteau silpped out of embarrassing questions. At all times he was as quick as any lawyer could be. At one point there had been some interruption; Judge Porter, continuing, read from his papers; "He swears." "Who swears? Tell me who swears," cried Guiteau. The omission was promptly rectified. At another point he peremptorily ordered Judge Porter to stop and demanded the reading of the stenographer's report of the day before. The point illustrates his cunning. Judge Porter was using the word "remove" in Griteau's sense, in questioning upon a passage in one of his letters where he had used it in the ordinary political sense regarding Mr. Blaine, Guiteau saw this sooner than any one clse, and he shouted in great excitement to have the notes read. "I'll try if I can't fasten something on you, Judge Porter," he said. On two occasions there was an extraordinary scene. These were when Guiteau recited passages from his speeches. The second was an extract from the speech he had prepared to deliver to the Court. His voice and manner changed the momenthe began. He dropped the couversational tone and assumed the oratorical. He seamed exalted with vanity, and his eye gleaned. Meanwhile the spectators listened in deep silence, while he rolled his r's and adorned his fustion sentones with the gestures and inflections of a school boy's oratory. But there is no space to tell a tenth part of his antics or of the instances he gave of quick wit. The latter can be best appreciated in the detailed, report by remembeeing that Judge Porter read most of his questioner's mouth.

The cross-examination brought out several im-

were fairly out of the questioner's mouth.

The cross-examination brought out several important points. One was that there was little indication of the alleged Divine inspiration in anything written by the assassin before his crime had been committed. Guiteau tried hard to show had been committed. Guiteau tried mara to show that the phrase in his address to the people about having his "justification to God and the American people" contained the idea. Judge Porser also brought out clearly before the jury the fact that Guiteau was able to control the impulse to shoot the President on the day he came to the depot with Mrs. Garlield—a point having a plainly important bear-factive the energiting of responsibility. The whole President on the day he came to the depot with Mrs. Garfield—a point having a plainly innortant bearing upon the question of responsibility. The whole tenor of the examination was, of course, to show that the idea of Divine inspiration was an afterthought, and that the real motive of the murder was revenge. Every word futican uttered proved that he perfectly understood this, and he fought strenuously all the way through against the belief that he was a disappointed office-seeker. While on this point he declared that if the "Paris Counseiship," as he always calls it, had been urged upon him by both that President and Mr. Blaine any time after the inspiration to kill Garfield had been received, he would have refused the office. At another time when speaking of "acts of God," he said he expected an act of God to protect him from violence of any kind, whether hanging or shooting.

One incident was his disclosure, in which he seemed to take real pleasure, that his brother John W. Ganteau, then in the court-room, had been a defaulter. Mr. Guiteau explained afterward that the defaircation was a technical one simply. The illustrations of the assassin's vanity were numberless. He constantly said "we" in talking about the leading men of the Republican party. Perhaps the most glastly instance was his admission, in substance, that he bought an ivory-handled pistol, because he thought it would look better as a radio of the murder.

of the murder.

THE FULL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 .- When the Court was called to order Acting Attorney-General Phillips occu-pled a seat beside Judge Cox. At 10:10 the prisoner was brought in and seated in the witness stand. Mr. Porter rose to the cross-examination, but the prisoner interposed: "Before Judge Porter commences," said he, "I want to speak of a personal matter. Some weeks ago I sent out an appeal for money. It was on my own account, and Mr. Scoville said that it was done without his consent. I again desire to write my friends throughout the nation to send me money for my defence. I presume that I have some friends interested in the cause of justice, and I desire them to send whatever they think they ought, \$5, \$10, \$50, \$100, \$1,000, if they want. The money will be used in my defence. We need money. Another matter: I received a very kind letter from John D. Townsend the other day, stating that he would appear in my defence if Mr. Scoville wished him, Mr. Scoville informed me that he had telegraphed Mr. Town-end that his services were desired. I have not heard from him since. I would be very glad to see him on this case. This money can be sent to George Scoville, Washington. The name may be withheld if the parties

The cross-examination was then proceeded with by Mr. Porter, the witness being in a very nervous and ex-

cited state of mind. Q.—You mentioned the other day to the jury that you and never struck a man in your life. A .- I do not recall ever striking a man. I have always

been a peace man. Naturally I am cowardly. I always have kept away from any physical danger.

Q.—But morally brave and determined ! A.—I presume that the bails is back of so, especially when I am sure that the Deity is back of

Q.-When did you become sure of that? A.-In this case I became sure about the 1st of June, as far as this case is concerned. Q.-Before that you did not think the Deity was back

of you! Who did you think was back of you in the suggestion of murder! A. (violently)-There was no suggestion of murder.
Q.—The suggestion of killing! A.—The suggestion

was to remove the President. Q.—When did you first think it was the Deity that was

back of you! A .- It was the Deity who made the orginal suggestion. I was entertaining the proposition for two

Q-But you say the Deity did not make the suga